

REMARKS

Claims 1, 3 - 14 and 18 - 21 are in this application and presented for consideration. By this Amendment, Applicant has revised claim 1 to include features from claims 2 and 6. Claim 2 has been canceled and claim 6 has been modified. Claim 14 has been amended to include features from claims 15 - 17. Claim 18 is presented which includes features from original claims 11 and 12. New claims 19 - 21 present subject matter similar to original claim 1 but also highlight the connection of the telephone device with a network computer as well as the graphical interface on the network computer. The graphical interface can be used to enter and edit information on a network database allowing updating of the information as well as initiating a telephone call via a command at the graphical interface of the network computer for the call taking place at the network telephone.

The Abstract of the Disclosure has been objected to as being too long. Applicant has now presented a new abstract which is shorter and is believed to comply with the guidelines from the Manual of Patent Examination Procedure.

Claims 2, 4, 6, 15 and 16 have been rejected as being indefinite. Applicant has made the necessary changes to the claims to address the issues raised in the Office Action. Applicant wishes to thank the Examiner for the careful reading of the claims and for the helpful comments.

Claims 1, 3, 5, 7 - 9, 11 and 14 have been rejected as being anticipated by the Kim reference. The rejection takes the position that Kim teaches each feature as specified in the claims.

Applicant has revised each of independent claims 1 and 14. It is Applicant's position that the claims as presented are clearly not anticipated by Kim. Further, it is Applicant's position that the claims define patentable subject matter which is neither taught nor suggested by the prior art as a whole.

Revised claim 1 highlights the features according to the invention in which the telephone line network interface is also connected to the network, allowing the various network telephones to be used for making calls in and out of the system, as well as calls to telephones within the system. The network telephones also include displays and a key for inputting data and the network has at least one network device with a web browser software interface that also allows data to be input into a central database. This data can also then be displayed at the particular telephone. Further, the system allows for the user to use the web browser to initiate a telephone call at a particular network telephone by sending a command at the web browser based on the data which can be accessed. This is an important and novel feature according to the invention.

The invention allows users to have the convenience of a standard telephone set including for example handset keypad and display wherein telephone calls may be initiated in a normal fashion. The software interface allows another network device, connected to the same network as the telephone units, to be used to edit and add data such as telephone numbers and contact data. This is considered to be a more efficient and more user friendly manner of entering data, for example as opposed to using what is normally a limited number of keys on a telephone set. Further, this same software interface at a network device is used to initiate

telephone calls by sending packets through the network whereby voice packets are sent to the users actuated network telephone. According to the invention, the software interface can display a long list of telephone numbers and the user can click on a number which will initiate a telephone call to that number. However, a telephone call takes place at the network telephone, specifically voice packets are sent and received at the particular network telephone based on the initiated call. This presents a system with significant advantages and one which is neither taught nor suggested by the prior art as a whole.

The Kim reference discloses a system for implementing what is referred to as a mobile interface agent. This is used to store, distribute and access information. Fig. 3 describes the system the best wherein a user interface provides an input to a mobile interface agent client which in turn can also provide an output to the interface. The mobile interface agent can also cooperate with a network and network devices which for example can have profile data. The profile data can be synched with the users local device. This appears to allow a user to update profile information in one system and have it sinked to a mobile device for use. Kim describes various other features as well. However, the basic features involve the interface agent 102 contacting a profile manager and periodically updating or synchronizing itself. This fails to provide any teaching or suggestion of the overall system of the invention which includes network telephones cooperating with a network call processor as well as a network device running the software interface wherein data can be saved for access by either the network device or the telephone display and wherein telephone calls may be initiated through the interface or through the telephone. This combination of features is certainly not taught by Kim

and Kim fails to suggest this combination of features.

Revised claim 14 highlights the method steps of the invention which include establishing the network software interface on a network device as well as providing the network with the network call processor data storage and connected network telephones. This allows for the further steps of establishing a network telephone user data base and accessing the data through the software interface for changing user data. The data may be displayed on the network telephone device and telephone calls may be initiated both through the network interface as well as through the telephone device. This combination of features is neither taught nor suggested by Kim. Reconsideration by the rejections is requested in view of the revised claims.

Claims 2, 4, 6, 10, 12 - 13 and 15 - 17 have been rejected as being obvious based on the teachings of Kim in view of Platt et al..

As indicated above, Kim discloses a general system for synchronizing a profile data with devices such as a mobile phone or a personal computer. The reference does not teach a distributed network with network telephones and a call processor.

The Platt et al. reference discloses a packet-switched network with telephones as well as a call manager server. Platt et al. has the primary goal of providing network telephones with the ability to obtain content and otherwise act more independently of the call processor, based on the telephone being a network device and having access to information on the network including connections to the Internet. The Platt et al. system and the Kim system are quite different. Although there are some similarities with regard to the ability to connect to a

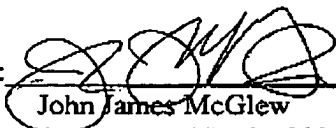
network and the like, the Kim reference does not teach a network telephone system and as such the person of ordinary skill in the art would not necessarily look to Platt et al. after considering the synchronizing concepts of Kim. The person of ordinary skill in the art in considering Platt et al. also would not necessarily go to Kim as the content is focused on synchronizing devices with profile data and otherwise accessing content using a mobile interface. As such, there is no motivation to combine the particular features of a call manager system for controlling network packets in the manner claimed based on the teachings of Kim. Further, the references each fail to suggest or teach features of the claimed combination of the independent claims. The references do not suggest establishing a database that may be accessed from both a network device and a network telephone and initiating telephone calls through graphical user interface (see for example claim 18) to select data and initiate the call on a particular network telephone. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests favorable consideration of each of independent claims 1, 14 and 19 as the prior art fails to teach or suggest the combination of features set forth in those claims.

Applicant also requests favorable consideration of new claim 18. This presents subject matter similar to claims 12, 11 and 1. This highlights a feature according to the invention in which the network telephone acts as a bridging device, namely receiving and sending packets in one collision domain and having another collision domain in common with the network computer device. With this, the network telephone can be connected directly to a network, particularly in situations where a user's office has only one LAN connection. The computer is then connected to the telephone which acts as a bridge. The network device can still

communicate with the network (is still connected to the network) and a graphical user interface can be established on the network device for adding information to the database which can then be accessed by the telephone (or accessed by any of the network telephones). This combination of features is clearly neither taught nor suggested by the prior art as a whole. The Platt et al. reference does not suggest this combination of features and Kim certainly also does not suggest this.

In summary, the prior art as a whole fails to suggest the features set forth in combination in each of the independent claims. The claimed subject matter presents a combination which is not suggested by the prior art and which provides significant advantages in the particular field. As such, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner favorably reconsider the claims as now presented.

Respectfully submitted
for Applicant,

By: 
John James McGlew
Registration No. 31,903
McGLEW AND TUTTLE, P.C.

JJM:jj/tf/jms
70001.9

Enclosed: Abstract of the Disclosure

DATED: November 12, 2004
SCARBOROUGH STATION
SCARBOROUGH, NEW YORK 10510-0827
(914) 941-5600

SHOULD ANY OTHER FEE BE REQUIRED, THE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE IS HEREBY REQUESTED TO CHARGE SUCH FEE TO OUR DEPOSIT ACCOUNT 13-0410.